REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,724.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. JAVA, 1465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Corne, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 10th February 1877.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 2nd February and on TUESDAY, the 6th idem., for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. SIR JOHN LAURENCE, 700 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander Baldwin on WEDNESDAY, the 24th January 1877, at noon, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Manalliptam, Negarabam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 26th January, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th January 1877, at 4 P.M.

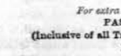
The s.s VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 30th January 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Dutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without Wine

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

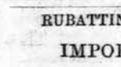
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.



MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Donego, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL, S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons.

TO LEAVE POSITIVELY ON 25TH JANUARY.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE YEDDO ON 1ST FEBRUARY.

THE above Vessel will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 450

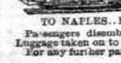
For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1877.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.



THE above Steamer will sail from Bombay on the 14th February positively.

Rates of Passage Money.

TO NAPLES..Rs. 400. TO LIVERPOOL..Rs. 500.

Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy Luggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

For any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th January 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Capt.	Ins.	
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	Jan. 1877.	Southampton.
NIZAM	3725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th	Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	12th	Southampton.
TEHERAN	3389	460	A. H. Johnson.	19th	Suez. &c.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. J. Dundas	26th	Southampton.
				Mar. 1877.	
VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	5th	Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th	Southampton.
SUMATRA	2483	450	C. Anderson	19th	Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

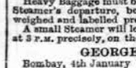
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th January 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 6th Feb, 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, (2,626 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 3rd February 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 23rd Jan. 1877. Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL.
CAPT. JAMES SHAW.

THE above Steamer will sail again for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant.

For Passage &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Harold, a Drama ; by Alfred Tennyson	4	4
Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 1877	26	0
Ancient Streets and Homesteads of England ; by Alfred Rimmer and Rev. J. Hyny. Illustrated	14	8
He would be a Soldier ; by Mountency Jephson. Illustrated	4	4
Felicia ; by M. Betham-Edwards	4	4
Halves, a Novel ; by James Payn	4	4
Miss Angel ; by Miss Thackeray	4	4
Within Bohemia, or Love in London ; by Henry Curwen	4	4
Her Dearest Foe ; by Mrs. Alexander	4	4
David Lloyd's Last Will ; by Hesba Stretton	1	12
Dr. Farrar's Life of Christ ; new illustrated edition in monthly parts. Yearly subscription	7	0
Strahan's Boys' and Girls' Annual for 1876 ; over 200 Illustrations	5	4
London Society ; new volume, the 30th	7	8
Food : some account of its Sources, Constituents, and Uses ; by A. H. Church	2	4
Bridges : an Elementary Treatise on their Construction and History ; by Fleeming Jenkin	3	12
The Smoker's Guide, Philosopher and Friend	1	0
Burgh's Pocket Book on Compound Engines	5	4
Daniel Deronda ; by George Elliot, cheaper edition, 4 vols	14	8
The Invasions of England, History of the Past with Lessons for the Future ; by Captain H. M. Hozier, 2 vols., 8vo.	20	0
A Gazetteer of the Province of Sind ; compiled by A. W. Hughes, F.R.G.S., second edition. Maps and Potographs	29	0
Walsh's Manual of Domestic Economy, new edition, revised	7	8
Cripps, the Carrier ; by R. D. Blackmore	4	4
Between the Danube and Black Sea, or five years in Bulgaria ; by H. C. Barkley, C. E.	7	8
A Handy Book on the Eastern Question ; by Sir George Camp'ell, M. P.	4	4
The Influence of Firearms upon Tactics from the German ; by Captain E. H. Wickham, R. A.	5	4
Souvenirs d'une Favourite, par Alexandre Dumas, 4 vols.	4	0
The Uses of of Animals in relation to Industry of Man ; by Dr. E. Lankester	2	12
Chambers' Cyclopœdia of English Literature. Vol. 2	7	0
The Effects of Cross and Self-Fertliation in the Vegetable Kingdom ; by C. Darwin	8	4
Life of a Scotch Naturalist, Thomas Edward ; by Samuel Smiles, Illustrated	7	8
The Nautical Almanack 1877 and 1878, each	2	0
Benjamin D—Bis little dinner. Illustrated	0	12
Leaves from the Jou.nal of our Life in the Highlands, translated into Gujarati ; by M. M. Bhownaggree	6	0
Bracebridge Hall : by Washington Irving. Illustrated	4	4
Old Christmas : by Washington Irving. Illustrated	4	4
Rambles and Studies in Greece ; by J. J. Mahaffy. Illustrated	6	0
A Digest of the Law of Evidence ; by J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C.	4	4
Richter's Levana ; or the Doctrine of Education	2	8
Captain Crawley's Card Player's Manual	1	12
The Childhood of the English Nation ; by E. S. Armitage	1	12
The Large and Small Game of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces of India ; by Capt. J. H. Baldwin. Illustrated	14	8
Our Trip to Burmah, with Notes on that Country ; by Sergeon-Genl. C. A. Gordon. Illustrated	14	8
Nature's Teachings ; by the Rev. J. G. Wood. Illustrated	14	8
Climate and Time in their Geological Relations ; by James Croll	16	8
Good Words. Volume for 1876	5	4
Scenes and Sketches in Legal Life	5	4
Earl Stanhope's Historical Essays	5	4
Smiles' Industrial Biography. New edition	4	4
Notes of Travel in Egypt and Nubia ; by J. L. Stephens	2	8
The Laurel Bush ; by the Author of "John Halifax"	7	8
Tom Sawyer ; by Mark Twain	5	4
Three Feathers ; by William Black	4	4
Alice Lovisine ; by R. D. Blackmore	4	4
Laughable Lyrics : a fourth Book of Nonsense, Poems, &c. ; by Edward Lear. Illustrated	4	4
Dodge and Blackmore's Hunting Grounds of the Great West, Illustrated, 8vo., cloth	16	8
Boyle's Sport-like Life, a Second Series of "Camp Notes," 8vo., cloth	8	12
Darwin's Geological Observations during the voyage of H. M. S. "Beagle," Second Edition. Illustrated	8	12
The Theory and Action of the Steam Engine (For Practical Men) ; by W. H. Northcott, C.E.	5	4
Pioneer Engineering : a Treatise on the Engineering Operations connected with the Settlement of Waste Lands in new Countries. Illustrated	7	8
The Book of Scottish Story : Historical, Humorous, Legendary, &c.	5	4
The Book of Scottish Anecdote : Humorous, Social, &c., &c.	3	12
Kennedy's Colonial Travel : Australia, New Zealand, &c.	3	12
The Gaberlunzie's Wallet ; by James Ballantyne. Illustrated	2	8
India : Historical and Descriptive, by C. H. Eden. Illustrated	2	8
The Witches' Frolic and the Bagman's Dog ; by Thomas Ingoldsby, illustrated by Jane Cook, quarto, cloth	14	8
Mackie's Germ Theory of Disease. The specific fevers	7	8
Art in Ornament and Dress, from the French of Charles Blanc. Illustrated	7	8
Notes on the History and Antiquities of Chanal and Bassein ; by Dr. J. G. Da Cunha. Illustrated with Photographs, &c.	12	0
In the Days of the Youth ; by Dr. F. W. Farrar	6	8
Autobiography and Memoir of Thomas Guthrie, popular edition	7	8
Public and Private Life of Animals. From the French ; by J. Thomson. Illustrated	7	8
Mansfield's Aerial Navigation	7	8
Gold ; our Legal Regulations for the Standard of Gold and Silver Wares ; by Mrs. Brewer and E. W. Streeter	2	8
Lorenzo de Medici the Magnificent ; by A. Von Reumont, Translated by R. Harrison, 2 vols. 8vo.cloth	22	0
The Caldy Sextry ; or, Language of Flowers, with coloured Illustrations and handsomely bound	7	8
A Thousand Miles Up the Nile ; by Amelia B. Edwards, Illustrated and handsomely bound	26	4
Mira's Annual Album of Fancy Works, &c.	1	8
The Harbours of England, Engraved by Thomas Lupton, from the Original Drawing, by J. M. W. Turner and John Ruskin	15	12
Holy Christmas, the Light of the World	1	0
Pictorial World, Christmas Number	1	0
Christmas Number of the Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	1	0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
26, Meadow Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of TRICHINOPOLY THOMPSON'S and DAWSON'S PRIME CHEROOTS. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c. apply at this Office.

REWARD.—LOST, a FIFTY RUPEE CURRENCY NOTE. Apply to Wm. WATSON & Co., 24, Apollo Street.

WANTED, a SHOP ASSISTANT for a WINE and GENERAL OILMAN'S BUSINESS. Apply to "G.T.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a PONY 14 Hands High, to carry a Lady or Gentleman : also a COW or BUFFALO, giving FIVE SEERS DAILY. Apply to "B. C.," *Gazette* Office.

PROCLAMATION DAY, Jan. 1st, 1877.—The VIEW 12 by 15 is now ready for inspection at F. Vuccino & Co.'s Studio, Meadow Street. As only a limited number of copies will be printed, subscribers' names can now be registered.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.
STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 24TH JANUARY.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN ALI BABA
AND
THE FORTY THIEVES!
Written and adapted for this Company by
Mr. M. COMERFORD.

NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES,
NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES,
NEW ACT DROP,
AND
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE
AND
ORIGINAL COMIC SCENES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 2 ; Stalls, Rs. 2 ; Gallery, Rs. 1.
PIT, EIGHT ANNAS.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY, 27TH JANUARY,
FOR
FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.

THE MASTER of the British Ship COUNTY OF PEEBLES will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by any Members of his Crew.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE
S.S. TRENTHAM HALL.

PASSENGERS per above Steamer are requested to be on board not later than 11-30 A.M. THIS MORNING as she sails at Noon punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Bombay, 24th January 1877. Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer GUY MANNERING are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL, & Co. Agents.
Bombay, 23rd January 1877.

A GERMAN LADY highly recommended, good Musician, French and English Scholar, experienced in teaching all branches of Education, is desirous of finding an engagement in a Gentleman's Family.

ADDRESS :—MRS. BRANDIS, SIMLA.

DR. KAVANAGH intends to devote the whole of his time to his STUDENTS in LAW, CLASSICS MATHEMATICS and ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Dr. KAVANAGH will be glad to see Students at all times and will arrange the Classes to meet their convenience.

Forbes Street, 23rd January 1877.

NUMISMATICS.

NUMISMATOLOGISTS making or having Collections of the COINS of CENTRAL ASIA, and wishing to add those of CHINA, ANNAM, or SIAM, may be able to obtain them IN EXCHANGE for those of Central Asia, by communicating with "J. K." care of F. DEGENAER, Esq., Zetland Street, Hongkong.

TO SECRETARIES LOCAL AND CESS FUNDS, OR MUNICIPALITIES, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS are the most efficient Tools out for WELL CLEANING, and SINKING ; a proof of their efficiency is the fact that several thousands have been sold.

FIVE HUNDRED RUPEES REWARD.

THE above Reward will be given to any party giving such information as will lead to PROVING INFRINGEMENT of RIGHTS of BULL'S PATENTS by the AGENT BULL'S PATENTS, SAHIBGUNGE for SICKREEGULLY, who will promptly answer all references.

NOTICE ! NOTICE ! ! NOTICE ! ! !

LADIES' STRAW HATS and BONNETS cleaned and altered to the Latest Fashion by

MRS. MEDLEY,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
34, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Ladies' own Material made up at very Moderate Charges and to the Latest Fashion.

OSTRICH FEATHERS DYED AND CURLED.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA CIGAR AND TOBACCO COMPANY, Limited.
(LATE CAMPBELL & CO., DINDIGUL.)

SAMPLES of the Company's celebrated Dindigul Cheroots, Cigars and Tobacco (the latter in Plug and Cut,) can be seen and orders executed on application at the DEPOT,

W. J. ESSAI'S, Forbes Street, Bombay, who is APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in Bombay for the above Company.

J. G. I. LOWE, Manager,
Southern India Cigar and Tobacco Company, Limited.
Bombay, 23rd January 1877.

NOTICE.—MAHOMED HOOSEIN bin NAGWA MAHOMED BUBAY, Mahomedan Koknee, inhabitant of Mahim, in Bombay, having contracted to sell the undermentioned piece or parcel of Ground or Land at Dadur to Mr. SORABJEE REJONJEE, all persons having any Right, Title, Interest, Claim or Demand whatsoever in, to, or upon the same, by way of Inheritance Gift, Mortgage, Lease, Trust or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof at his Office, Apollo House, Fort.

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold new salt batty ground situated at Dadur road, within the Registration Sub-District of Mandvee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. (17, 205, 474, 478, 480, 481, 488) and (484, 503) admeasuring 5 950 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the East by Dadur Road leading from Bombay to Lower Mahim, on the West by G. I. P. Railway, on the North by the Bungalow and property of Mamon Fazal Mahomed Esea, and on the South by the batty ground of Muncherjee Bomonjee Punthakee.—Dated this 23rd day of January 1877.

MIRZA HUSSAIN KHAN,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

VALENTINES.

A Beautiful assortment of these OFFERINGS OF AFFECTION are now on view at the establishments of

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Tennyson's New Poem, Harold	3	12
Felicia, a Novel ; by Mrs. M. B. Edwards	3	12
Halves, a Novel ; by James Payn	3	12
Punch's Almanac for 1877	0	4
Judy's do. do.	0	4
Dictionary for the Pocket, French-English and English-French ; by John Bellew, Edn., 1877	6	12
England's Policy in the East ; by Baron H. D. Worms	3	4
Ancient Streets and Homesteads of England ; by Alfred Rimmer and Rev. J. Hyny. Illustrated	13	4
Food : some account of its Sources, Constituents and Uses ; by A. H. Church	2	0
Bridges : an Elementary Treatise on their Constructions and History ; by F. Jenkin	3	4
He would be a Soldier, a Sketh ; by R. M. Jephson, Illustrated	3	12
Thackeray's (Miss) Miss Angel and Fulham Lawn	3	12
Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for Indi., 2nd Edn. 77.	6	4
Her Dearest Foe, a Novel ; by Mrs. Alexander	3	12
Every Man's Own Lawyer, New Edn. 1877	4	4
Webster's Dictionary of Quotations and a Book of Ready Reference	1	12
The History of the Struggle for Parliamentary Government in England ; by A. Bissett, 2 vols.	15	0
The Invasions of England, a History of the Past with Lessons for the Future ; by Capt. H. M. Hozer, 2 vols.	17	8
Cripps the Carrier ; by R. D. Blackmore	3	12
Bathing Drawers ..... each	2	0
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0
Silk Suspenders ..... each	1	8
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8	0
Warm do	15	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	9	0
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-8 to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ..... 6 to	15	0
Travelling Caps	3	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ..... 6-8 to	8	8
Travelling Hats...3-8 to	4	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm ..... 9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2	8
Blankets ..... each	10	8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ..... 10 to	10	8
Resai or Quilts ..... 1-8 to	2	8
Ladies' Long Wool Shawls ..... From	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ..... 12-8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	14	8
Gladstone Bags	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bag	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Gents' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases..	11	8
Solled Linen Bags, all sizes 5 to 6	6	0
Cash Bags	6	12
Courier do .....4-8 to	12	8
Money Belts ..... 2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes ..... 3 to	4	8
Tiffin Baskets fitted..10 to	22	8
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling do	1	8
English Feather do	9	8
Do. Horse Hair do	7	8
Folding Camp Beadsteads	32	8
Cork Mattresses	19	8
Cotton do	15	0
Rug Straps ..... 1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
Sola Pith Drab Twill Waterproof Shooting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz.	3	8
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz.	13	8
Linen Collars	1	12
Cambrie Handkerchiefs,	5	8
Canpagne Taps	8	0
Pockets Knives	2	8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for.	0	12
Shaving do Stick	1	4
Lloyd's Boxes	1	4
Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Fragrant Floriline	1	8
Oil and Chairs ..... best	2	12
Beach 6 to	128	
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	0
Ladies' Shoes	2	12
China Bath Slippers	2	0
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ..	11	4
Pocket Filters	2	12
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23	6
Spong Bags	1	8
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0
Tooth Brush Cards	0	12
Do. Brushes	0	12
Nail Do	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskins cases..9-8 to	12	1
Razors, Ivory Handles..	3	8
Do. Strops ..... 3-8 to	5	1
Nail Scissors ..... 1-8 to	1	2
Linen Cover Pipes	1	12
Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Cambrie Handkerchiefs,	5	8
Warm Gloves	1	0
Mits	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf	1	0
Sailors' Knot ..... 1-8 to	3	0
Windsors for Bow or ting ..... 1-8 to	3	0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	2	12
Gents' Slippers	2	8
Ladies' Shoes	2	0
Dumb Bells, from	5	0

Suits can be made to order in six hours.

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BADHAM & CO.

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HOUSE AGENT.
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THE REMAINING BUNGALOWS TO BE LET AT MATHERAN.

FOR THE COMING MARCH SEASON 1877.

Nos.	Names of the Bungalows.	Rent for the Season.	Names of the last March Season Occupiers.
10	The Hermitage	400	Vacant.
12	Clifton Lodge	500	Mr. and Mrs. Melville.
13	Walker's Bungalow	400	Messrs. W. Loudon and Lestock Reid.
15	Stone Henge	600	Mr. and Mrs. Hearn.
16	Gowan's House	600	Mr. and Mrs. Graham.
21	Stearns Cottage	500	Mr. and Mrs. Douglas.
22	The Shelly	500	Mr. and Mrs. Purcell.
25	Rose Cottage	400	Mr. B. Tyabjee.
25a	Terrace Cottage	300	Vacant,
25b	Cama Cottage	500	Mr. and Mrs. Sedgewick.
26	Forrest Lodge	400	Vacant.
29	Ewart Lodge	500	Vacant.
32	Keep Sake	300	Mr. and Mrs. Davis.
34	Wood Land	500	Mr. and Mrs. Manson.
36	Coxson's Lodge	300	Hon. Mr. M. A. Rogay.
37	Lynch's Bungalow	500	Mr. and Mrs. Ashburner.
38	Maria Cottage	500	Col. and Mrs. Thatcher.
39	Parbut House	500	Mr. W. Battye.
40	Robertson's Bungalow	850	Hon. Sir Michael and Lady Westropp.
43	Hon. Rogers' Bungalow	600	Capt. and Mrs Jackson.
47	Hill House	400	Mr. and Mrs. Aston.
49	Craigie Burn	500	Mr. and Mrs. Macfadyen.
52	The Folly	1000	Brig-Genl. J. S. Gell.
54	Wilderness	500	Mr. and Mrs. Farran.
61	Bella Vista	500	Mr. and Mrs. Scott.
62	Rozario Cottage	400	Vacant.
69	Upna Cottage	200	Vacant.
69a	Tumara Cottage	200	Vacant.
73	Florence Lodge	400	Mr. and Mrs. Tagore.
82	Sir Munguldass

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 23RD JAN. 1877.

We are still without any additional political news from Europe, and the funds in London yesterday were unaltered: Consols at 95⅞ and French Rentes at 106½.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were steady, and the Liverpool Cotton Market opened firm but closed quiet, sales 15,000 bales, spot prices unchanged. To arrive rates are also unchanged, private telegrams quoting Good Fair Dhollera March-April shipment Canal at 5 15/16d. per lb, a recovery of ⅛d. from the lowest point touched last week.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote Mid. Uplands unchanged at 13¼ cents, Futures 1/16 cents higher, May shipment being now 14 1/16 cents per lb. The receipts at the American ports to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
	This week	Last week	
Two days' Receipts ...	23,000	24,000	25,000	27,000
Three days' do. ...	40,000	43,000	42,000	43,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,931,000	.....	2,828,000	2,442,000

The London General Produce Markets are unchanged in every respect.

A withdrawal of £100,000 from the Bank of England is reported for France, making £350,000 withdrawn since last return.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 58½d., an apparent decline of ¼d. but private telegrams, we hear, quote 58d. to 58¼d. per oz., nominal.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been particularly quiet, with next to nothing doing. A few transactions are reported in Bank Bills at yesterday's rates, but there is still a very limited amount of House Paper offering, and there is evidently a disposition on the part of both buyers and sellers to await the result of to-morrow's biddings for Council drafts and the action of the Directors of Bombay at to-morrow's Board Meeting. We still quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10½ to 9-32d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 10 9-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " ...	1s. 10 9/16	"
Documents, 3 " ...	1s. 10 9/16 to ¾d.	"

On Calcutta we have not heard of actual business, and we still quote demand drafts at ⅛ per cent. premium; 60 days' sight 1½ per cent discount.

Government Paper continues, as formerly, depressed at nominal rates, say:—Fours, Rs. 96; Fours and-a-half, Rs. 96½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 100 to Rs. 100½.

The Share Market has been quiet but steady, with no important fluctuations. Bank of Bombays are firm at an advance of ½ per cent. Agra Bank and National Bank shares are Re. 1 per share lower. Colaba Land Company's shares are unchanged, Mazagons are Rs. 10 and Port Cannings Rs. 5 lower. Press Companies are without movement of any kind. Spinning and Weaving shares are firm. An advance of Rs. 5 may be quoted in Colaba, Fleming, Great Easterns, Manockjee Petit and Goculdass Morarjee, while Alexandra are Rs. 20 per share lower.

Cotton has been very dull to-day, buyers holding off in the expectation of quieter advices from Home owing to the comparatively liberal receipts at the American ports. Reaching are offering a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy from yesterday, but reports of continued rain in the Omrawuttee districts make up-country agents chary about selling. We quote:—

Best Hingunghaut, ready	Rs. 223	per candy f.p.
" Ginned Broach, Feb.	223	"
" Akote "	212	"
F. G. F. Cmra. "	207	"
G. F. "	204	"
F. G. F. Dhollera April	206	"
G. F. "	202	"

Freights are quieter to-day, partly in sympathy with the dulness in Cotton keeping shippers out of the market, and partially owing to the arrival of additional steamer tonnage. For immediate shipment to Liverpool £2-11-3 and £2-12-6 has been done, and for a fortnight forward £2-10, while £2.7-6 for Cotton and £2 5 for Wheat is reported to have been done for the end of February loading. For Trieste we quote £2-7-6. By sail no business.

Piece Goods are very steady, and from the Bazaar a moderate business is passing, but dealers show no great disposition to replenish their stocks and prices are unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates pe Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	8 p. ct	101
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	703
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	700
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
Ch. Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	285
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	339
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	150
National Bank of India.	37,200	125	6 do.		104
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	475 xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	75 p.c*	1,600
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	18 p.c.	1,050
Alliance Spinning	500	2,000	all	50*	2,500
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	75
Bhowningpur M. and F. Company	300	2,000		100 p.c.	1,620
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	65 p.c.	1,190
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.c*	135
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	100 p.c.	860
Courla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,065
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	620
Dharumsey Spinning ..	2,000	2,500	all	..	1,600
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	110 p.c.	1,100
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.c*	1,285
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	120 p.c.	1,180
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	100
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.c*	1,100
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	80 p.c*	1,125
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	995
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	1,000
Madras I. Spinning	420	1,000	all	75 p.c*	1,220
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	20,000	50	50	..	37½
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.c*	1,340
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.c*	1,385
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	340
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	975
Nerlad S. and W. Co	400	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	940
Nursey S. and W. Co...	2,500	400	all	..	370
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.c*	885
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	1,005
Soomerdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.c.	960
Do do. ½ Share..	800	1,000	250	125 p.c.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	980
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

*Per Share for the half-year.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

Office of the "Englishman," Thursday Evening.

There is still a full demand for money, and rates are fully maintained, although there is perhaps a slightly easier feeling in the market. They are at all events no dearer, and this temporary pressure seems likely to be overcome without extra pressure. The Bank of Bengal's position has improved since the beginning of the year, in spite of Government continuing to be a heavy drawer, and the statement issued to-day shows changes in the favourable direction excepting in case of the Government account, which has gone down 18 lakhs, the total balances standing now at only 161 lakhs, head office and branches included. The private deposits have increased 2 lakhs, the loans and credits have decreased 10 lakhs, and the bills discounted have decreased 24 lakhs, thus giving the large diminution of 36 lakhs in the public demand since the 31st December. In the interval there must, however, have been extensive withdrawals, the rate having gone up 2 per cent. during that period; this gives all the more reason for supposing that the worst of the pressure is over, whatever may be the requirements of Government for Madras; their balances at the Bank are now so very low, that they can scarcely take more from that quarter; and with a decreasing export trade, and a reviving import market, local trading means are getting into a better state. Exports of silver to Burmah and the Coast are, however, likely to go forward early and freely this year, notwithstanding the probability of Madras being able to send over good supplies, so large an amount of bills on that place having been sold here lately. About 3½ laks of silver coin has left here for Burmah and the Coast during the past week, and further shipments are going by the next steamers. One very important feature in the Bank account is the great reduction that has been made in its investment account, no less than 25 lakhs of Government paper having been sold out since the 23rd December—a reduction taking most people by surprise, considering how dull the market has been, and with so little appearance of business going on. The total amount held by the Bank is now getting within manageable limits, this week's statement showing only 109 lakhs as held by them. The cash balances have increased 27 lakhs from the above causes since the beginning of the year, and now stand as to the liabilities at 53¾ per cent.

Yesterday's sale of Council bills, the customary £350,000, met with a strong demand, the average rate obtained on Calcutta being eleven 1-10½ per rupee, and on Bombay over 1-10½, silver having simultaneously advanced to 58d. per oz. Rumours have been current that those bills are about to be suspended or reduced for the remainder of the financial year, and although no definite authority is stated for the rumours, they have a certain air of probability about them, as Government here must be getting short of money to meet them without running the cash balances too low, and as they most probably will be obliged to take up a sterling loan in England before long.

An active business in cotton goods took place early in the week, but the market is quieter again, evidently only a temporary lull.

A large business in exports is still going on, chiefly business arranged beforehand; but there are signs of less doing ahead. Some important articles, such as indigo, tea, jute, are getting towards end of their season, and the rise in exchange is also discouraging fresh operations.

Exchange.

Sterling has worked steadily upwards, and closes at its best, very little in fact under the highest point of the recovery a month ago. Bank bills at six months' sight have been taken at from 1-10 5/16 up to 1-10⅜, the latter an advance from 1-10 7/16 yesterday, on account of the great rise in Council bills, with a fair amount of business done gradually through the week. Credit bills have been mostly placed at 1-10½ and 1-10 9/16, but there has been business at 1-10 7/16 1-10 ; the rate, however, is now considerably higher. Document bills opened at 1-10⅜, but speedily hardened to 1-10½, and to-day business was not very practicable at 1-10 13/16, closing decidedly stiffer. The closing quotations are strong as under:

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1-10½.
Bank Bills, on demand	1-10½ " to 5/16.
Bank Bills 3 months' sight	1-10 7/16. to ⅜.
Bank Bills 6 months' sight	1-10 9/16 to ⅝.
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight.....	1-10 11/16. to ¾.
Document Bills, 6 months' sight	1-10⅝.

France.—Rates are stiff: 2-40f. for three months' sight, and 2-41½f. six months' sight, document bills.

Bombay.—For sixty-day-sight Bank bills 98-8 to 98-4 is being quoted by buyers.

Madras.—A considerable business has been done in thirty-day-sight private paper, exceptionally at 99, but generally at 98-12 to 98-8, closing at about 98-12.

China.—The rate for thirty-day-sight private paper is quoted at 224.

Stocks and Shares.

Although no general business to any extent is yet going on the market is without doubt getting into a much more stable condition again, and were it not for the stiff state of the money market, it is almost certain a good deal of activity would by this time have set in. Even as it is, there is a strong steady enquiry for spinning stocks, and good buyers are gradually absorbing the weakly held supplies of speculators. The working of the jute mills for the last half year is proving to have been excellent, and that of the cotton concerns even more so. The Howrah Jute Co.'s report just issued is one of the clearest stated and most satisfactory statements of the kind ever placed before a body of shareholders. The profits of the half year have amounted to about 22 per cent. per annum, out of which it is proposed to divide only at the rate of 10 per cent., carrying nearly as much (Rs. 65,000) to the reserve fund, and the balance to wear and tear account. No doubt there have been special circumstances working in favour of all the mills, but those are not yet played out, and the present half year is likely to be even a better one than the last: and even when special favouring circumstances shall have passed away, it is now pretty certain that a steady remunerative field is open for a very large production of jute manufactures. It is somewhat surprising that no movement has yet taken place in tea stocks, but their turn must almost inevitably come ere long: the season's working is now practically completed, and will turn out to have been one of the best on record. The worst of this market, for all sorts of scrip, is that it is not wide or strong enough in *bona fide* investors, to counteract the effect of purely speculative dealing, and until sufficient time has elapsed for local means to increase, or for foreign capital to be attracted into those channels, the incidence of bull and bear contracts must periodically disarrange the market, to the discouragement of real investors.

Government Securities are very heavy, although there has been some revival from the extreme depression of last week. But there is no doubt that a vague want of confidence is increasing, and that Government would now find it very difficult, if not impossible, to carry out its expressed intention of issuing in India any new loans that may be required. The cost of the famine is now likely to be so great that nothing but a loan will tide it over, and the only chance of success is to bring it out in England—a course which would be very serviceable to Government as affecting also the sale of its drawings on India. It is very much to be hoped that a decisive line of policy on this subject will be made at the earliest possible moment, the indirect consequences of Government action being of so great importance at this particular moment, especially to bankers and capitalists, on whom they have so largely to depend for the success of their financial operations, and which therefore deserve to be treated with consideration in the matter. Government reticence and vacillation only tend to drive away the cordial co-operation of such assistance, and do not help Government in any way that can be conceived.

Four per cents, after having been dealt in at 96-10, recovered to 97-4, but have again relapsed to about 96-8, with a dull unsteady feeling at the close. Sales of four and a-half per cent. stock have again been reported at 97, whilst five and-a-half have drooped from 99-12 to 99-6; but taking the business all round, it has been on but a very limited scale, usual large operators being conspicuous by their absence. The closing quotations are called:

4 per cents.	96½ to ⅝.
4½ "	96⅝
5½ "	99½ to ⅝.

East India Railway Stock has brought 280.

Bank Shares are heavy, and Bengal's have been let go at the reduced rates of 690 and 687½.

Tea Shares are slightly improving in enquiry. One or two descriptions have indeed been forced off considerably under quotations, but only owing to the necessities of a few pressed or desponding holders; the general tendency may be called favourable. Business has taken place in Central Cachar at 162 to 164 Jokai at 130, Bengal at 82, Dehing at 68, Hoolungoorie at 93 and 91, Singell at 99, Monachera contributory at 66, Jhenjie Ghat at 70, Dartung at 65, East India at 70 and 71, Gowhatty at 85, and Deesai and Parbuttia at 145.

Spinning Mill Shares are increasing in activity, and stock is difficult to get in any quantity, although some attempts are being made to depress the market by offering small lots from time to time at reduced rates. Barrackpore have been dealt in at 71 and 70, Budge-Budge at 80, Howrah at 90, to 92, Seebpore at 60, and Bengal Jute at 152½.

Bowreah Cotton are in active demand, carrying the cash price from 92 to 94. Goosery have brought 234, and Dunbar 70.

Coal Shares are still entirely neglected.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam have been quitted at the reduction of 890 to 870, no astonishing re-action after the late great and rapid rise. Pressing shares are sinking out of attention again now that the working season is about over; Landing and Shipping shares have been placed at 61.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. S. I. N. Co's Cocanada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from, Nowanuggur (January 16th), in ballast, and eighty deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Sir John Lawrence, 466 tons, Captain G. Bedlwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (January 10th) with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The barque Theiza, 855 tons, Captain P. Dahl arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Newcastle (September 3rd), with a cargo of 1 257 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Knoop and Co.

The s. s. Arago, 1,060 tons, Captain L. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (December 11th) via Jeddah and Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,150 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee and Co.

The s. s. Lady Frances, 885 tons, Captain H. D. W. which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Newcastle (December 15th), via Malta, Port Said and Suez Canal brought 1,158 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Travancore, 1,172 tons, Captain W. Barratt, sailed yesterday for China &c, with China Mails, general cargo and the following passengers:—For Galle—Mr. Heintz and Mr. and Mrs. Drummond. For King George Sound—Mr. Charles Leach.

The P. O. Co's s. s. Kashgar, 1,514 tons, Captain E. S. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c, with China Mails, general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr. T. Shursfall. From Singapore—Revd. L. X. Mosquits, and three natives. From Galle—Four waiters Ex S. S. Khedive.

Spoken by the Byramjee Pestonjee Dubash Boat Live Yankee, a Swedish Barque Androoneda, 30 miles off Bombay, bound to Bushire from Batavia, and spoken by the Sewdish Barque Androoneda on the 2nd January 1877, a English Ship Appelles from Sydney to Bombay Lat N. 338 Long. E. 7886 Captain of the Barque Androoned wish to report.

The Hall Line s. s. Trentham Hall, 1,358 tons, Captain J. C. Shaw, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Williamson, Mr. J. K. Gramger, Mr. G. Mockillgin, Mrs. Howe, Dr. Adam Taylor, Mrs and Master Taylor and two children, Master Chalmers and E. Nurse, and sixteen deck passengers for Aden.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Coconada(s)	Morris	Nowanuggur, Jan 16.
	Thirsti	Newcastle.	Sept 3.
23	Sir J Lawrence.....	Baldwin	Calcutta, Jan 10.
	Kashgar (s)	Baker.....	Shanghai, Dec 29.
	Arago (s)	Jones	Liverpool, Dec 16.
	Guy Mannering (s).	Maun.....	Liverpool, Dec 21.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
23	Calcutta (s).....	Nailer	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Parsee	Nelson	Diamond Island.
	Travancore(s)	Barrett	China. &c.

The Steamer Trentham Hall, Shaw, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Sir John Lawrence, to Coast and Calcutta. Steamer Cocomada, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 23.

From Liverpool.

King Richard s—717 bundles iron hoops, Knoop and Co; 25 cases Trentham Hall s—5 packages hardware and 1 case cutlery, Rahboy Tycbally; 7 cases earthenware, Soomar Veera.

From London.

Xanthe s—50 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 2 casks glassware, Soomar Veera; 12 cases eau de cologne, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 5 kegs iron horse nails, and 2 casks hardware, Noorshamed Bhaimuli; 75 cases gin, Doosbhoy Dhunjeeboy Shah

Nizam s—1,000 bundles steel, Abdoolrehmon Salleymahamed.

King Richard s—400 bundles hoop iron, A C Dady and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 23.

For Liverpool.

Xanthe s—130 cwts myrabollams, Dyal Dharsee; 17 bales cotton, H Cassen and Co; 50 bales wool, Gangjee Thackersey; 25 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co; 30 bales wool, Sham; jee Veerjee; 21 bales cotton, Merwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 246 bales cotton, Forbes and Co.

Trentham Hall s—21 cases peacock feathers, E Frankenberg and Co; 203 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 70 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Yeddo s—500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 120 balesjhemp, Khimjee Jewa; 38 bales cotton, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 10 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 51 bales wool, Vullubdas Nursey; 70 bales hemp, Jaitha Purshotum; 27 bales cotton, Goculdass Toolseedass.

For London.

Thibet s—134 cases olibanum, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 281 bags coffee, P and O S N Co; 23 bundles E tools, Alibhoy Mahomedjee; 19 bales hides, Sailey Mahamed Goolam Hoosein; 9 cases gum, Sewjee Ramjee; 8 bales hides, Abramanetz and Co.

For Continent.

Chile—5,000 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Batavia s—84 cwts coffee, A C Dady and Co; 1696½ cwts gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 5 bags teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Haver.

Lady Cairns—150 bales cotton. Stearns Hobart and Co; 160 cwts B horns, G o Lockhart and Co; 209 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 660 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Cosmopolitan s—2 bales cotton and 10 bags wheat, Gaddum, and Co; 150 bales cot on, Stearn Hobart and Co.

For Genoa.

Batavia s—2,000 cwts gingellys ed, Knoop and Co.

For Madras.

Sir J Lawrence s—40 bales cotton, Dinshaw Sorabjee and Co.

For Continent.

Cora—45 bales cotton, Young and Co.

For Hongkong.

Travancore s—8 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 71 1/2 chests opium, Hajee Abdoo'a N Mahamed; 34 chests opium, Tata and Co; 14 chests opium, Gunsahdass Buldewdass; 19 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 91 chests opium, Jetrazbhoy Peerbhoy; 46 chests opium, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy.

For Shanghai.

Travancore s—2 1/2 chests opium, Venechund Joetta; 30 chests opium, Hajee Abdoo'a N Mahamed; 44 chests opium, Tata and Co; 14 chests opium, Gunsahdass Buldewdass; 19 chests opium, Ramputtap Callooram; 8 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 10 chests opium, Gunsahmdass Buldewdass; 38 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 39 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 22nd January 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·962
Temperature of the Air	75·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·1
Dew Point	67·5
Relative humidity of Air	·765
Extent of cloudy sky (Sky wholly clouded—8).	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	80·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	70·2
General Direction of wind	N. N. E. E. ESE. W. NW. NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	164

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 21.

Hogg, Major, Bombay D Q M G, on duty, from Poona.

Charley, Capt, Bengal 2/60th Rifles, on Med Cert, from Meerut

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 22.

Spence, Surg, Madras Med Dept, on sick leave, to England.

JANUARY 23.

Jones, Col, Bombay R E, on duty, to Bandora.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, 20th January.)

Mr H L Dennys, Dist Supt of Police, Sambalpur, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 4713, dated 16th ultimo, on the 22nd inst, afternoon, making over charge of the Sambalpur Dist Police to Mr F C Berry, c s.

Surgn-Maj W B Beatson, M D, Civil Surgn, Nagpur, returned from the furlough granted to him by the Mily Dept, and received charged of the Civil Surgeoncy, Nagpur, from Surgn-Maj J Drake, on the said date, forenoon.

The subsidiary leave granted to Maj H Fraser, Dist Supt of Police, Balaghat, in Notification No 4586, dated 7th ultimo, is extended to thirty days.

Under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872, the Chief Commr is pleased to appoint Mr C W Imrie, c s, Asst Commr, Nagpur, to be a Mag of the 3rd class.

Lt-Col C B Lucie Smith, Depy Commr, is appointed to officiate as Commr, N-gpur Div, during the absence of Mr C E Bernard, C S I, or until further orders.

Lt-Col Lucie Smith received charge of the office of Commr, Nagpur Div, on the 12th inst, beforenoon.

The following transfers and appointments are ordered:—

Mr T Drysdale, Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, on return from le ve, is posted to Saugor as Asst Commr.

Mr S F Bidham, Asst Commr, on return from leave, is posted to the Chand Dist.

Mr W A Nedham, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Hoshangabad, on being relieved, will proceed to Nagpur, and will there officiate as Dist Supt of Police, and is posted to the Sambalpur Dist.

Mr H L Dennys, Dist Supt of Police, Sambalpur, on leave, is posted to the Bilaspur Dist.

Mr E Cooper, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Hinganghat to the Nagri Division, Wardha Valley State Railway.

Mr Macpherson, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Hinganghat to the Nagri Div, Wardha Valley State Railway.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, January 18.)

Foreign Department.

Lt Col B T Reid, Supt of the Chamba State, has obtained thirty days' additional privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 18th Feb 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, preparatory to proceeding on the furlough granted to him in G O G O N 1272, dated 21st Dec 1876.

Mr F D A Vincent, Asst Consvr of Forests, Jhelum Dive, has obtained leave on privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 8th Jan 1877.

Home Department.

Mr W Kirke, Inspr Gen of Registration and Supt of Stamps Punjab, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th J n 1877.

Mr F W Porter, Secy to Govt Punjab, to officiate as Inspr Gen of Registration and Supt of Stamps, Punjab, during the absence on leave of Mr W Kirke.

Mr H L Davis, Depy Commr, on Govt Secretariat to officiate as Asst Secy to Govt Punjab, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th Jan 1877, vice Mr E W Trotter.

Mr T Davies, Asst Commr, on return from leave, posted to Jullundur, and appointed to officiate as Judicial Asst, vice Capt is M Wood.

Mr Roberts is invested with the powers of a Depy Comsr, under Sect 8 of Act XIV of 1875.

Mr W H DeC nry, Extra Asst Commr, from the Sialkot to the Peshawar Dist.

Mr J Goldney, Extra Asst Commr, from the Peshawar to the Sialkot Dist.

Mr A F D Cunningham, Asst Commr, from the Bannu to the Peshawar Dist.

The Rev H J Matthew, Chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and the Military Hospitals, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab by the Govt of Bengal, is appointed Chaplain of Simla, with effect from the 1st April 1877, or such subsequent date as he assumed charge of his duties.

Surgn Maj J C Penny is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Mooltan, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th Dec 1876, vice Surgn Maj R Gray.

Surgn Maj R Gray is appointed to officiate as Inspr Genl of Prisons and Dispensaries, Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th Jan 1877, during the absence of Surgn Maj A M Dallas on special duty.

Public Works Department.

Maj Gen'l R Maclagan, s s, having reported his return to Lahore from the furlough to Europe granted in G G O Mily Depch, No 349, dated the 12th Feb 1875, resumed charge of the office of Chief Engr and Secy to Govt, Punjab, P W Dept, from Maj Genl A Taylor, c s, a s, on the afternoon of the 11th Jan 1877.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. S. I. N. Co's Cocanada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from, Nowanuggur (January 16th), in ballast, and eighty deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Sir John Lawrence, 466 tons, Captain G. Bedlwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (January 10th) with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The barque Theiza, 855 tons, Captain P. Dahl arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Newcastle (September 3rd), with a cargo of 1 257 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Knoop and Co.

The s. s. Arago, 1,060 tons, Captain L. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (December 11th) via Jeddah and Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,150 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee and Co.

The s. s. Lady Frances, 885 tons, Captain H. D. W. which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Newcastle (December 15th), via Malta, Port Said and Suez Canal brought 1,158 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Travancore, 1,172 tons, Captain W. Barratt, sailed yesterday for China &c, with China Mails, 2,224, chests opium, general cargo and the following passengers:—For Galle—Mr. Heintz and Mr. and Mrs. Drummond. For King George Sound—Mr. Charles Leach.

The P. O. Co's s. s. Kashgar, 1,514 tons, Captain E. S. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c, with China Mails, general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr. T. Shursfall. From Singapore—Revd. L. X. Mosquits, and three natives. From Galle—Four waiters Ex S. S. Khedive.

Spoken by the Byramjee Pestonjee Dubash Boat Live Yankee, a Swedish Barque Androoneda, 30 miles off Bombay, bound to Bushire from Batavia, and spoken by the Sewdish Barque Androoneda on the 2nd January 1877, a English Ship Appelles from Sydney to Bombay Lat N. 338 Long. E. 7886 Captain of the Barque Androoned wish to report.

The Hall Line s. s. Trentham Hall, 1,358 tons, Captain J. C. Shaw, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Williamson, Mr. J. K. Gramger, Mr. G. Mockillgin, Mrs. Howe, Dr. Adam Taylor, Mrs and Master Taylor and two children, Master Chalmers and E. Nurse, and sixteen deck passengers for Aden.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Coconada(s).....	Morris	Nowanuggur, Jan 16.
	Thirsti	Newcastle.	Sept 3.
23	Sir J Lawrence.....	Baldwin	Calcutta, Jan 10.
	Kashgar (s)	Baker.....	Shanghai, Dec 29.
	Arago (s)	Jones	Liverpool, Dec 16.
	Guy Mannering (s).	Maun.....	Liverpool, Dec 21.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
23	Calcutta (s).....	Nailer	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Parsee	Nelson	Diamond Island.
	Travancore(s)	Barrett	China. &c.

The Steamer Trentham Hall, Shaw, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Sir John Lawrence, to Coast and Calcutta. Steamer Cocomada, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 23.

From Liverpool.

King Richard s—717 bundles iron hoops, Knoop and Co; 25 cases Trentham Hall s—5 packages hardware and 1 case cutlery, Rahboy Tycbally; 7 cases earthenware, Soomar Veera.

From London.

Xanthe s—50 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 2 casks glassware, Soomar Veera; 12 cases eau de cologne, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 5 kegs iron horse nails, and 2 casks hardware, Noorshamed Bhaimuli; 75 cases gin, Doosbhoy Dhunjeeboy Shah

Nizam s—1,000 bundles steel, Abdoolrehmon Salleymahamed.

King Richard s—400 bundles hoop iron, A C Dady and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 23.

For Liverpool.

Xanthe s—130 cwts myrabollams, Dyal Dharsee; 17 bales cotton, H Cassen and Co; 50 bales wool, Gangjee Thackersey; 25 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co; 30 bales wool, Sham; jee Veerjee; 21 bales cotton, Merwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 246 bales cotton, Forbes and Co.

Trentham Hall s—21 cases peacock feathers, E Frankenberg and Co; 203 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 70 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Yeddo s—500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 120 balesjhemp, Khimjee Jewa; 38 bales cotton, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 10 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 51 bales wool, Vullubdas Nursey; 70 bales hemp, Jaitha Purshotum; 27 bales cotton, Goculdass Toolseedass.

For London.

Thibet s—134 cases olibanum, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 281 bags coffee, P and O S N Co; 23 bundles E tools, Alibhoy Mahomedjee; 19 bales hides, Sailey Mahamed Goolam Hoosein; 9 cases gum, Sewjee Ramjee; 8 bales hides, Abramanetz and Co.

For Continent.

Chile—5,000 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Batavia s—84 cwts coffee, A C Dady and Co; 1696½ cwts gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 5 bags teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Medical Department.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentleman to be a Surgn in H M's Indian Mily Forces in the Presidency of B ngal. He is accordingly admitted into the service:—

Surgeon R Cobb arrived at Bombay, 6th Dec 1876.

The Services of Surgn A Tomes, Med Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 19th Jan 1877.

The services of Surgn R Power, Medl Dept, in medical charge, 3rd Sikh Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The services of Surgn R Harvey, M B, Medl Dept, are, with reference to the Notification in the Home Dept, No 574 of the 16th Oct 1816, replaced at the disposal of that Dept.

The under-mentioned Officers of the S C having completed five years' service in the grade of Lt-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1861, Clause 2, subject to H M's approval:—

Lt-Col Browne William Ryall, Bl S Cor

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEPARTURE OF THE AMBASSADORS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 23RD JAN.

The Conference being at an end, Lord Salisbury quitted Constantinople for London yesterday. General Ignatieff, the Russian, and Baron Von Werther the German, Ambassadors at the Porte will leave together to-day. The other Envoys leave in the course of this week, and the *Chargés d'Affaires* at the European Embassies will remain.

SPEECH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, 23RD JAN.

In a speech made by Mr. Gladstone yesterday on the present aspect of the Eastern complication, he said that the question now is, shall Turkey continue to enjoy the advantages of the Treaty of 1856 to which she was one of the signing Powers.

THE TRANSPORT SERAPIS.

H. M. Troopship Serapis has arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 22ND JAN.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day.

LONDON, 22ND JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.
Fair Dhollera ..... 5 11-16d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.
3 per cent. Consols for account..... 95⅛.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872..... 106½.
Bar Silver..... 58⅞.
The sum of £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.
Departures.—Prior, Caradoc and Hindostan.

LINE REPORTS.—23RD JANUARY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 23RD JAN., 7-18 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Tigre, from Aden, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Closing quotations on Tuesday :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s. 10⅛ to 9-32d.	per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight...	1s. 10 9-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 10 9-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 10 9-16 to ⅝d.	,,
Sovereigns	.....	Rs. 11-4 each.	

WE received late last evening a long official paper called, "Note on the General Policy of the Government in respect to scarcity now prevailing in a part of the Bombay Presidency." We propose to publish this "Note" to-morrow, as it will appropriately follow the minutes of Sir R. Temple which we publish to-day. The "Note" is a review of the general policy of the Bombay Government in regard to grain supplies, the organization of relief works, and charitable relief. Our readers are already familiar with the way in which this policy has been carried out, but we must defer for a day the publication of this paper which bears the signature of General Kennedy.

THE Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Rev. Brooke Deedes, incumbent of St. Crispin, Bermondsey, as his Domestic Chaplain.

A SALUTE of twenty-one guns was fired yesterday at sunrise from the saluting battery on the occasion of the depature from the Presidency of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

THE *Indu Prakash* publishes the memorial signed, it is said, by 35,000 of the subjects of the Gaekwar, addressed to the Queen, asking Her Majesty to restore Mulharao to the Baroda *gadee*. This must be the last gasp of the Mahratta intrigues. Nothing could be more ridiculous than this memorial.

OWING to the pressure of the grain traffic upon the lines of railway, it has been found necessary to postpone the Railway Conference for some months, as it would lose half its advantages if the members were drawn from Upper India only; and neither the Bombay nor Madras line can send representatives just now.

THE *Madras Athenæum* reports that the state of the grain market in that part continues very flat with little doing. There has been rather more enquiry at the end of last week, but without leading to much business. There is no demand for grain to arrive, and for immediate delivery buyers purchase only to meet immediate requirements.

IN the *Gazette of India* for Saturday last is published the "observations" of the Government of India with reference to the amalgamation of the Province of Oudh with the N. W. Provinces. The special telegram on the subject which we published on Monday contains the whole of the observations referred to; a repetition is, therefore, not required.

A RANGOON paper of the 11th instant says that there is now every certainty of the Railway being opened in April. A trial train was shortly to run on the length of the line which is to be opened. The carriage and locomotive workshops are very busy just now hastening on the erection and construction of vehicles. The Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway will thus, after some delay, be at last opened.

SULLIVAN, driver of the mail train which collided with the special train from Vellore near Amboor, on the Madras Railway, on the morning of Christmas day, has been committed by the Magistrate for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Madras High Court. Warrants have also been issued against the Station Master and Assistant Station Master of Vellore, and have been entrusted to the police to be executed.

THE *Pioneer* now says "it is hard to see how we can go on submitting to insults from foes even so contemptible as the North-West Border tribes." Contrast this with its complacent theory of a few days ago that as there must be border tribes somewhere, it is impolitic for the Government of India to interfere with their pleasant little times even when they take the shape of plunder and murder!

THE 21st Regiment N. I. will furnish a guard of honour, consisting of fifty rank and file with Regimental colour, and will parade at the Byculla railway station at 10-45 A.M. to-morrow the 25th instant, on the arrival of His Excellency Yacoob Khan, Envoy from Yarkand. A salute of fifteen guns will be fired from the saluting battery at 11 A.M. on the occasion. The Yarkand Envoy is, we believe, on his way to England immediately, accompanied by Mr. Shaw.

THE approximate statement of gross receipts on Indian Railways shows a total increase in eleven months in 1876 compared with the same period in 1875 of Rs. 1,00,11,986; of which Rs. 44,01,787 were earned by the E. I. Railway, Rs. 12,37,895 by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Line, and Rs. 16,15,643 by the G. I. P. Railway, and Rs. 8,25,963 for the S. Indian line. The State Railways show an increase for the same period of Rs. 9,22,017, of which the Rajpootana State Railway earned Rs. 4,67,785, and the Punjab Northern Rs. 2,86,633.

THE *N. China Herald* of December 28 says that Mr. Lavenport had gone overland to Chinkeang, with the object of ascertaining that the proclamations, announcing the settlement of the Yunnan case, were posted in accordance with the stipulation. It is satisfactory to learn that they were found properly exhibited everywhere; both inside and outside the town, and at conspicuous places in the large thoroughfares in the country. Some were simply posted on the walls, but the greater part were on boards, which are hung up during the day and carried in at night.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 18th January 1877, that rain has fallen during the week throughout the whole of Northern India from Assam to the Punjab; it has been abundant in many districts of the Punjab, Oudh and the North-Western Provinces, and has everywhere been of great benefit to the *rabi* crops. The fall extended over a considerable area in the Central Provinces, where it was much required for the *rabi*, and has done great good: partial showers are also reported from Central India and Rajpootana. In Madras showers are reported from Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chingleput and Trichinopoly, and slight rain from Tanjore and Nellore: general prospects are said to show no improvement. In Mysore there has been no rain: nor has any fallen in Bombay with the exception of slight showers at the presidency. In neither of these provinces is there any change.

THE *Straits Times* of January 11 says:—"It will be remembered that the chief Maharajah Lela, Datar Sagor, Pandak Indut and four others were found guilty by a Malay Court of having been concerned in the murder of Mr. Birch and three other persons and were sentenced to death. The Secretary of State for the colonies having been consulted on the subjects has decided that the Government should advise the Rajah Muda to exercise his prerogative of mercy towards four of the convicts, on the ground that they were used simply as the agents of others in a superior position, and as no advice has been tendered on behalf of the three chiefs named they will be executed. The four prisoners, whose sentences have been commuted, will suffer imprisonment for life. The Government still maintains a strict reserve regarding the future of Sultan Abdullah, who also is accused of complicity in the same crime, and it is now rumoured that he will not be put upon his trial, and that a kind of compromise is being effected regarding his position in Perak. The action of Government in refusing information on the subject to the public or their representatives is very reprehensible and creates a principle which is dangerous and impolitic."

THOSE (says *Vanity Fair*) who have indulged in the pleasing idea that the Spaniards were at last settled will ere long discover their mistake. A short time since there was a report issued that Don Carlos was about to enter the service of the Sultan, and fight against the "poor Christians." But the fact is very different. His Majesty Carlos VII. is not going to be extinguished so soon; and for some weeks past his agents have been hard at work in the northern provinces of Spain, with the object of once more raising the standard of "Dios Patriay Rey," and there is now every chance of another Carlist war. No one who has not been among the people of those provinces can thoroughly understand their nature. We were told by the Madrid papers that the Carlists were anxious for peace, and hailed the Madrid troops as liberators from the yoke of a tyrant; but those who are able to form a more impartial opinion give a very different version. We are assured that the Carlists are as much Carlists as ever. Some, no doubt, have lost a little confidence in the skill and bravery of their leader, but the great mass of the peasants are very much like the Irish—they think they have a grievance, and would not be happy unless they had one. They also like fighting, and now they have had a long rest they wish to begin again. This time they will have far greater advantages than ever, for a great number of the Spanish "Liberals" have promised, and will no doubt give them aid. Anything like a row in Spain is sure to put money into somebody's pockets; moreover, Spaniards seem to know that peace is only prosperity for those who work, and as these are always the minority a row is considered a god-send to the majority.

THE instructions to Sir R. Temple, given in the letter by Mr. Hope and published in the *Gazette of India* a few days ago, have excited some of the writers in the Native Press, who apparently cannot distinguish between the prudent administration of the public funds and total disregard of all notions of economy. The wording of Mr. Hope's letter was not felicitous, but the intentions of the Government are clear. The Government of India have determined to save the lives of those who are threatened with starvation but not to indiscriminately succour those who are suffering from distress only. The difference is easily recognised, and if the policy be carefully carried out the most benefical results must follow, especially to the tax payer. But, notwithstanding this obvious view of the instructions given to Sir R. Temple, the Calcutta native paper, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, writes:—

> The famine policy, inaugurated by the Government, must shock the teeming millions of India. The Government now refuses to undertake the task of saving life irrespective of cost. For, says the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, the distress has extended over *twenty-one* districts, affecting a population of *twenty-seven millions*, that the famine is likely to cost six and a half crores of Rupees; the revenues barely suffice to meet the ordinary expenditure of the Empire; and if relief measures were carried on upon the principle of saving life at whatever cost, it would render the future Government of India impossible. The Government has therefore directed to expel from the relief works those to whom relief is not absolutely essential. Now, if it be beyond the power of Government to afford adequate relief, the question must end there, but yet who it was that brought about the famine? Was it not owing to a ruinous land settlement? The revenues are insufficient to meet the expenses of the Empire, but why is it so? Why introduce so costly a machinery of Government in such a poor country? Is it not for your advantage, you selfish people of England? And now that people are dying of starvation you turn back and say that the revenues are insufficient and so forth! Why not bring back some money from England? We send there upwards of 16 millions every year. We only want but six. We have made England the richest country in the world. Sovereign is a bad judge of men, he thinks, but thinks erroneously, will do it for him. The Grand Vizier is not an officer of the Sultan, but the Sultan's adlatus, or second self, doing actually the things which in theory devolve upon his master, and as a trained man of business, who feels the necessity of success, doing them much better. The system is, in fact, the correlation and corrective of hereditary autocracy, the only guarantee that absolutism shall continue when the despot chances not to be a competent ruling man. Except under the most exceptional circumstances incapacity and autocracy cannot long co-exist. The incapable Sovereign must either pass away as in Russia, or as in Turkey, must choose or accept a capable double of himself. In Turkey, as it happens, the ruling monarch, protected by the sacredness of his House and its immutable prestige among the ruling tribe, has never feared his adlatus, but only his own relatives, and has consequently had every temptation to choose out of all mankind save the House of Othman, the man who could most efficiently relieve himself alike of care and duty. Accordingly, he has as a rule selected or tried to select a competent Vizier. All through the history of Turkey we see the incapable, or luxurious, or over-wearied Sultan stoop down among his people, pick our some strong man, usually of the Strafford ordet of temper, and of low or foreign birth, and set him to defeat his enemies and govern his people with extraordinary success. As, owing to the impossibility of rivalry, he dare trust him fully with power, such a choice is in many respects as if a competent Sultan had once more mounted the throne, and begun to direct the huge machine with the vigour required to keep it in even apparent motion. Such an office is absolutely essential to the continuance of such a throne, and if Midhat Pasha contemplates, as is said, the abolition of the Grand Vizierat, we may be sure he contemplates also the abolition of the old Sultanet, the absolute and imprescriptable sovereignty, bound by no laws save the Sacred Code, which does not bind the Sultan not to execute an opponent, and fettered by no dangers save the single one of insurrection among the only caste which can lawfully carry arms."

WRITING upon the office of Grand Vizierat, the *Spectator* says:—"English journals write of the Grand Vizierat, which it is said the new Constitution of Turkey will abolish, as if it were an office quite unique in character, but every hereditary despotism implies a Grand Vizier. Somebody must do the work which that form of government devolves upon an individual, and at least seven times out of ten the Sovereign neither will nor can. The man trained in a palace may be able, but he will very rarely be laborious. It does not matter whether an indolent, or incapable, or pleasure-loving despot is called Louis or Haroun, in either case he must, to be happy, have his *alter ego*, and must delegate to him his irresponsible and unlimited authority. Louvois was a Grand Vizier as much as Mahmoud Pasha, the only difference being that Louvois was liable only to the Bastille for life, while Mahomoud was liable also to the bowstring or a cup of coffee. In an empire like Turkey, where a supreme caste governs thirty provinces and twenty separate nations, where power springs only from the throne, and no man save the Sultan can redress a wrong committed by a great official, the actual work, hard work, of a Sultan who ruled for himself, like Frederick the Great or Napoleon I., would take him ten hours a day; and as the Sultan will not do it, he must confide his sceptre to some one who will, or who, if the

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

STATEMENT No. X. regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the fortnight ending 19th January 1877.

DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Number of people employed during the past week.	During the present week.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6102, of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Ordinary Prices	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee.	Prices during the past week.	Prices during present week	Average Rain-fall, i. e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all Talukas.
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,340	773,938	640,000										
Poona	5,099	2,590	907,235	318,691										
Sholapur	4,996	2,682	718,934	718,934										
Satara	4,988	2,682	1,064,062	461,000										
Kaladgi	5,695	5,695	816,637	816,637										
Belgaum	4,591	2,660	938,756	511,000										
Dharwar	4,564	3,000	988,937	630,000										
TOTAL	36,080	26,373	6,206,033	4,084,672										

1. Regarding the condition and character of the population of these districts, I am informed that in Dharwar, Belgaum and Kaladgi the people are in general well off, the ryots are not much in debt, and they are believed to hold considerable stocks of grain. In Poona, Ahmednagar and Sholapur, and to a somewhat less degree in Satara, a large proportion of the ryots are said to be in debt.

2. In all the seven districts the makets are well supplied with grain, which has been imported largely from other parts of India. The price of imported grain rules the market, though in most districts, except Sholapur, a certain amount of local grain is exposed for sale. Prices at the head-quarter towns and at large marts, are near the same as were given (*f*) in the last printed summary. But prices are somewhat dearer in the interior away from the railway line. Generally speaking, I may say that prices are not, save in Kaladgi, dearer than ten seers per rupee. Some weeks ago food was much dearer and reached 10 lbs. per rupee in Kaladgi and 14lbs. in Sholapur. The cheaper prices now ruling are due to the large importations which have taken place. If the present rate of importations into the Deccan continue, and if the railway-borne grain can be distributed by local traders among the villages of the interior, there is ground for hoping that prices may not greatly rise over any large area of the country.

6. It is always difficult for local officers to give a confident opinion regarding the grain stocks. The people generally complain that the stocks are low. Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner, who has served for many years in these parts, tells me that, as a rule, the produce of the spring millet crops in the Deccan does not generally come into consumption until six months after the end of the harvest. Under this view there would even now be stocks in the Deccan equal to the demand of the country for some few months. Mr. Grant, the Collector of Sholapur, thinks that in some parts of his district where the crops of 1875-76 were short, the stocks must be very small. Mr. Norman, Collector of Poona, fears that the stocks cannot be large, for but little local grain has come out into the Poona market, which is mainly supplied with imported grain. Even these two officers, however, consider that there must be at least two or three months supply of local grain in the country; and they expect that sufficient seed-grain, as well as a considerable quantity of local food-grain, will be forthcoming as soon as favourable rains fall. My own impression is that in the Deccan, as in other parts of India, there are still considerable local stocks in the possession of the people, while probably, there are larger stocks than elsewhere in the comparatively rich districts of Dharwar and Kaladgi. Still these stocks cannot be expected to become largely available for general use, until there is some assured hope for next season's harvest.

7. The character of the previous year's harvests has on occasions like the present an important bearing on the capacity of the people to withstand a total failure of their crops. I find that the harvests of the year 1875-76 are said to have been as follows:—

Ahmednagar. Good on the whole.

Poona. Good in two-thirds of the district, but poor in one-third.

Sholapur. Good in one-half, but had in about one half.

Satara. Fair on the whole.

Kaladgi. Good on the whole, and in parts very good.

Belgaum.—In parts poor.

Dharwar. Good, except in the one-third now affected, where it was poor.

It would therefore seem that, except in Sholapur and a part of Poona, Belgaum and Dharwar, the previous year left the people in a fair condition to meet the present failure.

8. The number of persons employed in relief works according to the last published summary are given below. These figures agree very nearly with the totals now given me by the local officers. I was able to gain particulars regarding the Poona and Sholapur works only and respecting them I note the following points.—

Number of persons on the relief works in the beginning of January—

Ahmednagar	30,687
Poona	47,000
Sholapur	23,120
Satara	21,108
Kaladgi	27,239
Belgaum	25,000
Dharwar	22,353
Total	265,907

9. *Poona Works.*—About 23,000 persons are on works under the irrigation officers and the Executive Engineer; all the rest (about 25,000) are on petty tank and road works under the civil officers. Task-work or piece-work is not exacted from relief labourer under the civil officers; there is some supervision over the works, but not of the kind or strength requisite to enforce task-work. The Collector would wish to enforce task-work, and thereby to keep away people not actually driven by necessity. One-half the people are women and children; all of them are in good physical condition as in ordinary years, and the Collector, Mr Norman, doubts if as many as one half of his labourers are working from the fear of immediate want.

10. *Sholapur Works.*—About 25,000 people are employed under the engineers of Irrigation and Public Works Departments, principally on three or four large works. Task-work is enforced by Major Mathews, the Executive Engineer, on about one half the labourers; the supervising staff is not sufficient to exact proper task-work from the remainder. Recently 10,000 labourers left the Executive Engineer's works and went on the petty works under civil officers. All the Departmental subordinates think, and Major Mathews agrees in their view that a great number (perhaps half) of the workpeople are not driven to the works by the direct pressure of want. On the irrigation wokrs Mr. Burke enforces task-work, and his works are done at the ordinary rates. Recently when relief wages were reduced proportionately to the cheapening of the price of grain, several hundreds left Mr. Burke's works and went to the petty works under civil officers. He, too, thinks that a great number of the labourers are not driven on the works by want. On all the works under engineering surpervision the physical condition of the people is very good.

About 75,000 persons are employed upon a large number of petty works under the Sholapur civil officers. Of these more than half are women and children. No task-work is exacted. There is some supervision, but until recently the Collector had no professional assistance. The workpeople are said to be in good physical condition. I was able myself to visit one considerable relief work a few miles outside Sholapur, where all the labourers appeared to be stout and thriving. I ascertained also that a good number of the work people belonged to the classes who own a beneficial interest in the lands. Mr. Grant says that the state of some of the people was quite pitiable when they first came on the works two or three months ago. He believes that most of them are working to keep off starvation, for they have nothing but relief wages to depend upon; some few perhaps could get or borrow means of subsistence. He points out that in one tract (the Barsi taluk) where the crops were good, he has had only 80 labourers whereas in the adjoining tract (Sangola taluk) where the crops failed, some 18,000 are on the works. He says that some of the people on the works belong to the higher castes who certainly would not come unless they were driven by want.

11. Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner, believes that a great number of the people are on the relief works who are not driven there by the pressure of actual present wants. He considers that measures could be taken to reduce the number of labourers by making the labour irksome. But he points out that more professional engineering supervision, and additional trustworthy subordinate are required to this end. I entirely agree with in this view the Collectors of Poona and Sholapur fully agree, that the bulk of the labourers should be concentrated on larger works, if competent professional supervision is to be adequately utilized. Mr. Grant gave me a list of 13 moderate sized irrigation works which he recommends for the different subdivisions (taluks) of his districts, for some of these, plans and estimates already exist or are under preparation.

12. Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner, tells me that on all the relief works he visited, the workpeople were found to be strong and in good condition.

13. The rate of relief wages in the same which has been laid down by the Government of Bombay, namely, one anna in cash *plus* one lb of grain or its equivalent in cash. This is the universal relief wage for able-bodied men, and the rate is proportionately lower. Mr. Burke the Irrigation Engineer, showed that this sliding scale worked well in one instance, for on the price of grain cheapening, he recently reduced the wages to 1 anna in cash, and thereupon some hundreds of ablebodied men left the work. I am not able, after so hurried a visit to the Deccan, to say that this rate of relief wages is too high, but its working should be carefully watched on the spot, and if it proves too attractive in drawing to the works large numbers of people who are apparently well off, the rate might be reconsidered. When arrangements for exacting task work are complete, all persons who will not do a full day's work should get less than the present rate. In a country where the women and children of a family work, and where the helpless poor are to receive charitable aid, the relief wages should not at the outset exceed a bare subsistence. The local officers will be the best able to say whether in the Deccan one lb of flour and anna per diem is, or is not, more than a bare subsistence for a single man. I am aware that it may seem hard measure to deis out bare subsistence to a hungry man who has to work all day, and I should be very glad if we could help him to something more liberelly; but it appears to me that the public purse and the general tax payer cannot afford to relieve more than the barest necessities of the really distressed.

14. The Bombay Government has assigned to each district and to each sub-division (taluk, corresponding to a tahsil in Northern India) a sum of money to meet the cost of relieving the aged and helpless poor. The village officers (the patel and kulkarni) have prepared for each village a list of the blind, lame, lepers and other absolutely helpless persons who are likely to require charitable relief, and the village officers have orders to relieve such people, and also to help starving travellers who may be found in their villages, all such disbursements being reported to the subdivisional officer (mamlatdar). But as yet very little money has been spent out of the Government allotments. In the Poona district between1,000 and 2,000 persons are being relieved from the Government grant; in Sholapur about 3,000 persons, and in Ahmednagar about 1,500 are being relieved by private charity. I had the pleasure of visiting three places in Sholapur, where private committees distribute food daily to some thousands of applicants. All honour is due to the public who find the means for, and to the ladies and gentlemen who administer such charity. But except in the case of the blind, the leper and the very aged, I did not see any applicants, who would, under a strict view of the case, be fit recipients for State charity outside the relief works. I saw not a single one of those emaciated adults or of the unmistakeably famine-stricken children whom many of us saw with sorrow in the worst times of the Bhar famine. Among the 1,700 children to whom the daily food was being distributed, my eye did not detect one who was not plump and comparatively well clad.

15. The local officers pointed out that if village to village inspection be needed to save life, when the great pressure comes during the hot season, sub-circles will have to be formed under the sub-divisional officers and the village staff will have to be strengthened in larger villages and in small towns. Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner, considered that in the most effected tracts, a European relife officer would be required for each sub-division (taluk).

16. It was mentioned that suspension or remission of land revenue were being proposed in each district as follows:—

In the Ahmednagar district	6 lakhs	out of a total	and	revenue of	11 lakhs
,, Poona	,, 6	,,	,,	,,	13 ,,
,, Sholapore	,, 10	,,	,,	,,	107 ,,
,, Satara	,, 5	,,	,,	,,	15 ,,
,, Kaladgi	,, 6	,,	,,	,,	12 ,,
,, Belgaum	,, 5	,,	,,	,,	14 ,,
,, Dharwar	,, 4½	,,	,,	,,	22 ,,
Total	,, 42	,,	,,	,,	94 ,,

The Commissioner and the Collectors agree that if a bumper crop comes next year then much or most of the land revenue suspended this year could be collected. If two good years were to come, then all the suspended Government demands could be recovered. Four years ago in Poona the Collector succeeded in collecting all the land revenue suspended during the previous year.

17. The local officers laid stress on the difficulty and loss of cattle occasioned by the utter absence of green or any other fodder. The Bombay Government has done all that can be done by opening the forest reserves and helping to carry cattle thither. The Collectors of Poona reported that in the affected part of his district no cattle are left, save a few pairs which ply in grain carts; all the rest have gone away to the grazing grounds in the hills. Some died on the journey. The cattle from Ahmednagar are said to have been driven off the hills while some are being fed at home on the produce of irrigated lands. In Sholapore the case is worse, for many of the cattle have been sold in the Nizam's territory, or died on the road to the hill forests beyond Poona.

Mr. Robertson and Mr. Norman say that the ryots themselves do not as yet feel afraid that their plough cattle will die before the rainy season begins. These officers believe that the deaths have been as yet mainly among the old cows and other worn out beasts.

18. Relief labour is being employed to secure and improve the water supply. Already difficulty is being felt in some places; the great tank under the Sholapur fort, which ought to have ten feet of water all the year round, is now absolutely dry. And the city has been saved from a water famine by digging a channel from a neighbouring irrigation canal. The general drought all over the country, and the fact that less excessive failures of the water supply are of frequent occurrence are strong reasons for preferring irrigation schemes to any other relief works in the Sholapur district.

19. *General impressions.*—From my conference with the local officers, I have received the following general impressions, which however are open to future correction—

(1.) The civil officers know where and what degree of distress is to be expected and are ready to meet it with a full sense of their duty to the people and to the Government. So far as distress has come they have successfully met it.

(2.) There has been extreme failure of crops, and there will probably be keen, far extending and prolonged distress in Sholapur and parts of Kaladgi, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar, but the people are, save in Sholapur, in fair condition to meet distress. As some measure of the degree of distress I subjoin the best estimate I have been able to procure from local officers of the largest number of persons who will be on the lands of Government at the worst time, that is, in the month of May.

	Number of persons.		
	On relief works.	On charitable relief.	Total.
Ahmednagar	100,000	10,000	110,000 or 1/7th of the population.
Poona	100,000	10,000	110,000 or 1/8th ,,
Sholapur	250,000	25,000	275,000 or more than 1/3rd ,,
Satara	75,000	7,500	82,500 or 1/13th ,,
Kaladgi	100,000	10,000	110,000 or more than 1/8th ,,
Belgaum	75,000	7,500	82,500 or 1/8th ,,
Dhatwar	75,000	7,500	82,500 or 1/13th ,,

(3.) There is some risk lest some of the civil officers in their anxiety to save the people from all distress should admit to relief works persons who could subsist for a time or at any rate without State aid.

(4.) It is necessary to exact task work vigorously from relief labourers, and for the accomplishment of this end, workpeople must be concentrated; additional professional assistance is needed.

(5.) Additional assistance is required to enable district officers to inspect and watch the people of the severely affected tracts village by village.

20. In this minute I have stated the information as I received it from the local officers quite unreservedly. But I cannot conclude without offering my tribute of commendation to the zeal and ability with which the threatened famine is being combated by the local officers. And though I certainly think that some economy in expense may be introduced, I believe that the local Government may be congratulated on the manner in which the substantial safety of some five millions of people is being secured under circumstances of much danger.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

A PECULIAR QUESTION FOR PEDESTRIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My grandmother used to impress upon me the advantages of being accurate in all things. If you dress, said the dear old lady, be accurate; if you eat, be accurate; if you drink, be accurate; even if you get married, be accurate; and then she had at her finger ends some notable proofs of the brilliant achievements of accuracy, from the building of the Pyramids to the making of a pair of trousers by a dexterous tailor. It is scarcely necessary to say that I am a severe disciple to my aged relative's advice, and that I worship Accuracy with a devotion worthy of a canonised mathematician. During my life, I have frequently perceived the advantages of being accurate, and at the same time have seen many painful results following a deviation from that admirable course. Look around you, Sir, and every day you will see illustrations of the truth of what I am now saying. A dear female friend has lost a lover and a wedding by not being studiously accurate in her affections towards one individual; hundreds of young men have been hurried into the abyss of dismal failure in life by not measuring words, money, and opportunities. There, for instance, is the case of poor Mr. Mayhew. Had he been a supremely accurate man, like the Chief Justice, would he have had those very disagreeable things said about him by Sir Michael which have pained his friends and very likely cast a gloom across a long and tolerably respectable Anglo-Indian career? Of course not. When he went to the Chief Justice's bungalow he should have employed a duly certificated short-hand writer to attend him and report all that His Lordship was pleased to say; and when he called on Mr. Justice Pinhey afterwards he should, as a conscientious lawyer, have stated every fact which was likely to damage the cause of his client. It was not enough to have depended entirely on Mr. Pinhey's capability of judging the value of the facts he had placed before him in writing. He ought to have known that Mr. Pinhey, being only a Civilian Judge, could not reject his plaint unless he were furnished with a quantity of damaging particulars quite outside both the plaint and affidavit. He has, in short, not been accurate, and is suffering the consequences. Now, I have the greatest respect for the Chief Justice. I know that he is an accurate man or nothing at all. I believe all his statements just like so much gospel, and hence it is that when in the course of his invective from the Bench his Lordship said that Mr. Mayhew could have gone from Mr. Pinhey's house to his in *three minutes*, I was staggered but not disheartened. The Chief Justice's abode is on the top of Malabar Hill, and Mr. Pinhey's is at the extreme end of Cumballa Hill, and the road that lies between these two points is full of strange difficulties. First you have to go down one long hill, and then up another long hill, and have altogether to traverse something over a mile of highway. It seemed to me, before the Chief Justice spoke, that nobody could possibly do the distance in that time; but I had such implicit belief in His Lordship's accuracy that I resolved to try it. I may tell you that I have been a bit of a pedestrian in my time, and that most of my success in winning the several thousand silver goblets which now adorn my ancestral halls has been owing to my accuracy in handicapping my opponents, so that I could always just beat them by the infinitesimal part of a second or so. Well, Sir, if you had seen on Saturday morning, when the sun was just beginning to disentangle his glorious beams from the thick darkness which covered the eastern horizon, when the only signs of life astir were picturesque men and women moving through the groves of palms with baskets on their heads, and when crows, sparrows, snakes and vultures were awaking to their depredations for the day, and when the air was as keen and chilly as the demands of an inexorable creditor—if, Sir, when all this was taking place, you had seen a handsome figure adorned with only a pair of short drawers, light shoes, a bottle of brandy in his right hand and a magnificent gold chronometer in his left, toeing a line in front of Sir Michael Westropp's residence, you would naturally have asked yourself who the dickens it could be. I will not make a mystery of the matter. It was this individual, Sir, your humble servant. I was there determined to test whether I could travel between that point and Mr. Justice Pinhey's residence in three minutes. When the chronometer indicated a certain second, I started off with a magnificent rush. I flew up the hill as fast as if the Chief Justice himself were behind me with the apparition of a speedily delivered judgment in his hand. I flew down the Mount Nepean Road. I flew along the Nepean Sea Road—a long mile this. I flew up Cumballa Hill. I flew along the top of it until I reached my destination. I assure you, Sir, that I flew all the way, and did about the fastest time on record. And yet, would you believe it, my chronometer gave me the disheartening information that I had taken nearly ten minutes to do a distance which Sir Michael Westropp has solemnly said on the Bench could have been done by Mr. Mayhew in three! I know His Lordship *must* have been right in what he said, because, as I have remarked, his accuracy in all things, from conversations about Matheran to jokes about solar heat with his clerk, is simply astounding. Perhaps Mr. Mayhew is an exceptionally wonderful pedestrian. Perhaps His Lordship has himself, on some quiet cool morning, donned his light and airy racing costume and done the distance between his bungalow and Mr. Pinhey's in three minutes. But as none of these "perhapses" appears to me probable, I am determined to work on at proving the awful problem which has been uttered by the Chief Justice with all the solemn pomp and dignity which must ever be the accompaniments of his judicial robes. I am now anointing myself with cocoanut oil and applying powerful electric batteries to my heels. Some other morning I shall try the distance again, and if I fail to do it in three minutes, I shall either challenge Mr. Mayhew or the Chief Justice to perform a feat which has hitherto defied the most tremendous efforts of one of the best pedestrians in the world—namely

Sir, yourmost obedient servant,

SPRING-HEELED JACK.

WHAT THE ATTORNEY'S CLERK HAS TO SAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the *Bombay Gazette* of this day, I find it mentioned, on the authority of Mr. Adams, that on Saturday, the 30th ultimo, "the attorney's clerk waited on Mr. Adams, and after hearing that the Chief Justice was still in Bombay, said he preferred going before Justice Pinhey." With all deference to Mr. Adams, I hereby protest that I did not tell Mr. Adams that I preferred going before Mr. Justice Pinhey, nor did Mr. Adams tell me anything about the Chief Justice. It was nearly 3 P. M. when I went up to Malabar Hotel with the plaintiff and three or four relations of the plaintiff, for the purpose of getting the new plaint and affidavit affirmed before Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams was in undress and alone during the interview. What little conversation I had with Mr. Adams on that occasion was in the presence and hearing of two of my companions who are in a position to corroborate my statement.—I am, &c.,

BERAMJI BEMANJI.

Apollo House, 23rd Jan.

KENNERY CAVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can any of your readers kindly give the undersigned information how to get to the above Caves?

Your *Guide* gives the name of the station on the Railway to stop at, but does not say what distance they are from it, what means of progression beyond that point, or whether there are travellers' bungalows or other shelter, and how food is to be procured.

TRAVELLER.

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BOMBAY.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.—Owing to pressure on our columns, we omit till to-morrow our report of the meeting of the Town Council yesterday.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.—On Monday evening, at 5-30 P.M., His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa, accompanied by his staff, visited the St. Xavier's Church. The pro-Vicar and the Professors of the College received him at the College door. His Excellency was shown all over the building which he very much admired.

A HAILSTORM.—There was a hailstorm last week in the village of Keshwan, in the Wagra taluka, Zilla Broach, situated some thirty miles to the north-west of Broach. The size of the hailstones was so large that the tiles on the roofs of houses were broken to pieces and some hundreds of birds were killed. Great damage is said to have been done to the crops of jowaree, wheat and cotton.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—A late member of the Prabhu community in Bombay, Withoba Wasudewjee Zasba, died on the 6th November last. By his will he has left, we hear, several charitable bequests, among them, Rs. 50,000 in Government of India 4 per cent. loan, to be deposited in the hands of the Accountant General, for the establishment of a charitable dispensary on the Girgaum or Pallow Road, to be called Zasba's Dispensary; Rs. 5,000 invested in a similar manner to the managing committee of the Parbhu Anglo-Vernacular High School; Rs. 5,000 for the Prabhu Temple, Shri Venkatesh; and Rs. 10,000 for the maintenance of a house in Girgaum Road, for the celebration of marriage and *Mouj* ceremonies.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Baboo Suckoo. Deceased was a spinner employed at the National Spinning and Weaving Mills, and aged 25 years. He met with an accident on the 12th December last whilst at work at the above mills, while replacing a strap on a drum, the strap having slipped off the machinery he was working with. While doing so, the lower end of the same strap wound itself round his left leg, and he was then carried up to the drum, taken round the drum and remained suspended. The machinery was immediately stopped and when he was extricated, his left leg was found broken. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he expired at 2 o'clock on Monday morning from the effects of the injuries he had thus sustained. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his leg having been accidentally caught by machinery."

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION FRUSTRATED IN AN EXTRAORDINARY MANNER.—We read in a Goa paper that a woman of Britona, at Goa, received intimation from the Post Office of Mapuça, that a registered letter awaited delivery to her. A Hindoo neighbour having heard of the matter, accompanied the woman on the pretext that he had some business in the town. On their return home, when they reached the hill of Britona, the Hindoo caught hold of the helpless woman, and after gagging her and tying her hands and feet, took possession of Rs. 100 she had just received by the registered letter, and had seized hold of a stone to murder the woman with when a snake that was lying beneath the stone bit his fingers. Frightened by this unexpected misfortune he felt the remorse of conscience and approached his terrified victim to disengage her from the cords by which she was bound. But another temptation undid his good resolution. He went again to take the same stone and was about to lift it, when the reptile assailed the man with great fury, and having been repeatedly bitten, he fell a corpse on the ground. The woman was rescued after some time by the fisher-women that were passing by from her perilous situation.

GRASS STACKS ON FIRE.—Mr. Dorabjee Pestonjee, the general Government contractor, has offered a reward of rupees one thousand to any one giving information which would lead to the tracing of those who have done this incendiary work in setting fire to his grass stack, of the value of rupees five thousand. Not long ago two rewards were offered by Mr. Cursetjee Dunjeeshaw, whose koorums were set on fire, but from that time up to the present occurrence, the police has not traced a clue, and therefore it is evident that the district police are not energetic as they were before, but hope that they will become more so now and obtain some clue to those who have done this incendiary work, and thus bring them to justice. We have a very scanty growth of grass this year in consequence of the little rain which has fallen, and if the police are not soon on the tract of these evil disposed person or persons, they would, no doubt, commit more mischief by setting fire to other hay and kirbee stacks. The quantity of grass destroyed is said to be 400,000lbs.—*Poona Observer*.

BOMBAY TRAVALLER.—Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, son of the Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., of Bombay, arrived in Lucknow last Wednesday evening, and is the guest of Mr. Hormusjee, at the "Prince of Wales" hotel in Huzratgunge. Mr. Nanabhoy is *en route* to Calcutta, and visits Benares on his way down country.—*Lucknow Times*.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 23RD.

ABDOOL BIN BALLOO V. BAI SARIFABIBI AND OTHERS.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Judge, delivered judgment yesterday in this case. The plaintiff sued on a Guzeratee writing, dated the 2nd June 1873, which was an instrument executed by the defendants, Bai Sarifabibi, another widowed Mahomedan lady, named Mariambibi, and a man named Sulliman, who was stated to be an idiot. The document was to this effect; "We give you this mortgage paper in writing as follows:—Having settled with you the whole account in respect of three promissory notes for Rs. 1,200, we give you a mortgage on one house and one chawl, situated, &c., &c., as security for your claim of Rs. 1,200. . . . . The time for repayment is fixed at six months, and if not paid, you are duly to recover by selling the property after giving our attorneys notice according to law." The defendants admitted the execution of this document, but they denied having received the full consideration stated. In 1869, the defendants were parties to a suit then pending in the High Court, and the plaintiff, who is a relative and who had had many business transactions with them, managed the case for them, and their allegation was that they gave him three promissory notes, two for Rs. 500 each and one for Rs. 200, to cover the payment by him on their account of the legal expenses in the suit. After the execution of the document referred to cancelling the three promissory notes, however, a bill was submitted by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, the defendants' attorneys for balance of costs, and the contention was that the plaintiff had really paid only Rs. 960 instead of the Rs. 1,200 for which credit had been given him. The plaintiff's case was that he had not paid any money at all to the attorneys, but had paid it all to the ladies and left it to them to discharge the bills, and the evidence of the managing clerk of Messrs. Rimington and Company was that he believed all monies that were paid on account of the suit were paid by the defendants' sons. The only persons who could have given direct evidence for the defence as to the payment or non-payment of the monies by the plaintiff to the defendants were the ladies themselves, and they did not appear. His Lordship, in commenting on this point, said the Court could not draw any distinction between Mahomedan ladies and other people. If they engaged in mundane transactions, and instituted law suits, they must be prepared to protect their interest in the ordinary manner. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,200, with interest at 16 per cent. from June 3rd 1873, and costs.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

KUSSONDAS SHAMJEE VS. BHUT KESOWJEE MAHADEO.

The plaintiff, who appeared in person, applied for a postponement on the ground that the summons had not been served on the defendant, who lived in a village some 25 miles beyond Bhownuggur. His Lordship postponed the case for two months.

SIR CHARLES FORBES AND CO. VS. ABDOOL ALLY KURRIMBHOY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the plaintiffs, applied for a week's postponement, as the translations in the case were not ready. The application was granted.

THE SAME VS. KIKABHOY TYBALLY.

There was no appearance for either party, and the case was struck out under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code.

MOOLJEE HEMRAJ VS. HAJEE ADUM HAJEE ISMAIL.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the defendant, son of the well-know Memon merchant Mr. Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib.

Mr. Starling applied for a month's postponement on the ground of the absence of a material witness, Punsial the jeweller. The learned counsel said the defendant's monies were under trust; and he believed negotiations of some kind had been going on between the parties.

Mr. Pigot denied any negotiations having been made with his client. The learned counsel said the claim had been admitted in a letter written by defendant; and he objected to a postponement unless upon payment of costs of the day and the deposit in Court of the money claimed.

After some discussion, his Lordship ordered that defendant should pay the costs of the day; and that if he paid into Court by Saturday next Rs. 2,300, the amount claimed with interest, the case to be adjourned for a month: in default of payment, the case to come on next Tuesday.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 18th instant.

Read memo. from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 8th January, forwarding with reference to an enquiry made by the Trustees copy of letter from Executive Engineer, Municipality, in which that officer expresses the opinion that the Municipality should undertake to supply Vehar water only to the contractor to be appointed by the Trustees, and to such ships as may send their own boats to the bunder for water, but that the rate to be charged by the Municipality for water should be increased to 8 as. per 1,000 gallons.

The Municipal Commissioner asks for an expression of the views of the Trustees on the Executive Engineer's letter.

RESOLUTION.—Tenders should be called for for the conveyance of water to the shipping.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 16th January, reporting the arrival of the barque Dilawar from Leith with a cargo of coals on fire, and stating that it was only by his having the anchor hoy and water barge at is disposal that he was able to promptly put out the fire, and so to save the ship from having to be scuttled.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 20th December, reporting that native vessels lying between the Dredger and Carnac Bunder as well as those sailing about there show no light after dark, so that the boat navigation is dangerous. He also states that the Deputy Conservator has informed him that he has no power to interfere.

Read report by the Deputy Conservator, dated 9th January, recommending that the Port rule on the subject be altered so that vessels sailing between the shipping and the bunders be required to exhibit a light.

Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee. They approve of the Deputy Conservator's suggestion and also recommend that a fair way in shore be kept for boat traffic.

RESOLUTION.—The Deputy Conservator should arrange to have an inshore fair-way maintained.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 2nd January, requesting the Trustees to address the Chamber of Commerce with a view to having a separate measurer appointed for the Carnac Bunder, and also for the Apollo Reclamation, and suggesting that if this be not granted, the Chamber be asked to agree to accept the Traffic Manager's measurements, paying the cost of the necessary establishment.

Read minutes of members of Bunder's Committee thereon.

RESOLUTION.—The Chamber should be addressed on the subject.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th January, submitting the following draft bye-law for approval:—

"Any person obstructing any road, thoroughfare or pathway on the Port Trust Estate, by placing thereon goods or other articles for storage, or in any other manner obstructing or hindering the way, shall, after having been given due notice by a Port Trust officer to clear away the obstructions, in case of refusal or non-compliance, be liable to have the obstructing goods, articles or other hindrances removed at his expense by the Port Trust officers, and be further liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 25 for each offence.

RESOLUTION.—Approved.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 6th January, stating that when Mr. Baird, his first assistant, was appointed, the salary of the appointment was reduced from Rs. 450 to Rs. 400 a month, and he recommends that Mr. Baird's salary be now increased to Rs. 450 a month by two annual increments of Rs. 25 a month from 1st April next, payable in May.

Read minute of members of Establishment Committee concurring in the Traffic Manager's suggestion.

RESOLUTION.—Approved.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 10th January, stating in reply to an enquiry made that there is no objection so far as the Municipality is concerned, to the proposed furnace for the burning of refuse being erected on a site somewhere near the signal gun at Colaba.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read memo. from Chief Engineer, dated 6th January, suggesting that in order to prevent any misunderstanding the Cumballa Hill signal station be leased at a nominal rate during the Trustees' pleasure, and that the property be placed in charge of one of the executive officers of the Trust.

Read minute of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee agreeing with the Chief Engineer's suggestion.

RESOLUTION.—The Committee should be asked to pay a rent of one rupee per annum, and the buildings should be considered as under the charge of the Chief Engineer.

Submitted letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 4th January, enquiring who is in responsible charge of the anchorage of native vessels, and stating that it is necessary that this should be distinctly defined for his information in connection with dredging operations.

Submitted report by Deputy Conservator, dated 9th January, stating that under section 32 of Act VI. of the Government of India, the Customs authorities have control over the anchorages of native craft, but that the Superintendent, Customs Preventive Service, has at all times met the wishes of his, the Deputy Conservator's Department, when applied to regarding the anchorage of native boats.

RESOLUTION.—The Trustees consider that the Deputy Conservator is the responsible officer in connection with the anchoring of native as well as square-rigged vessels.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 23, dated 8th January, sanctioning the lease of 2165 9 square yards of land on Elphinstone Estate to Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdool Cadur for 50 years.

Government Resolution No. 44, dated 12th January, sanctioning the exemption of the ship Geo F. Manson from payment of Port dues in the circumstances related by the Trustees.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT—WEEK TO 16TH JANUARY.

18 Vessels piloted into harbour.
15 " " out of "

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SALE OF HAY AT TULSI.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. have been instructed by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 1st February 1877, at 2 P.M., at the Tulsi Valley, 250.0.0 bundles ready stacked good hay, in small convenient lots to suit the purchasers.

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Bombay, 24th January 1877.

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THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Military Square, No. 1, the following:—

2 cases embroidered net, 4 cases T R chintz, 3 cases bed tickets, 5 cases fancy tweed, 3 cases white gauze, and 2 cases black woollen cloth.

2 cases Hoffman's patent starch, 1 case assorted perfumery, consisting of assorted scents of lavendar-water, 3 cases transparent glycerine and traveller's soap, and few dozens old portwine.

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On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms by order of the Mortgagees, Crushmjee Rungjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Khurjee Abu Hajee Jacoob.

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SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February at 2 P.M., the undermentioned jewellery, belonging to the estate of the late Ambickabai widow of Trimbuck Ragoonath—

1 set gold bracelets, 1 chance karvalee, 1 necklace, 1 hirakanthi, 1 coral necklace, 1 pearl nosering, 7 silver cups, 1 pally and 1 cashbox.

The jewellery will be on view on and after Monday, the 29th instant,

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